PAN AMERICAN fisherman

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PAN AMERICAN FISHERMAN

Annual Report Tuna and Other Species, 1954

Record of receipts and pack of tuna and similar species for the year 1954. A separate report is issued covering receipts and pack of sardines. Compiled by the California Department of Fish and Game, Marine Fisheries Branch, from the processors' monthly statement of fish received, fish packed and by-products produced.

CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE RECEIPTS AND CASE PACK

SPECIES	tons received	solid pack	standard pack	chunks	grated, flakes
Whitemeat tuna					
Albacore	31,553				
1 lb.		6,065			448
½ lb.		950,004	8,358	334,803	309,509
¼ lb.		127,705		24,491	
Lightmeat tuna					
Big Eye	397				
Bluefin	10.509				
Skipjack	84,737				
Yellowfin	74,654				
Tuna, unclass.	150				
4 lb. 12s		1,150		16,304	754
1 lb.		5,220	2,756	15.376	2,459
½ lb.		1,249,573	166,189	4,350,791	1,077,215
¼ lb.		158,502	6,873	296,915	2,264
Bonito	1,142				
4 lb. 12s				47	
1 lb.			325	264	
½ lb.		33	10,480	966	32,377
Yellowtail	717				
4 lb. 12s				589	
1 lb.				122	1,193
½ lb.			622	147	28,117

Monthly Report, Tuna and Other Species, December, 1954

Record of receipts and pack of tuna and similar species for the month of December, 1954. Compiled by the California Department of Fish and Game, Marine Fisheries Branch, from the processors' monthly statement of fish received, fish packed and by-products produced.

CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE RECEIPTS AND CASE PACK

SPECIES	tons received	solid pack	standard pack	chunks	grated, flakes
Whitemeat tuna					
Albacore	1,413				
1 lb.		405			
½ lb.		37,010		24,664	13,137
¼ lb.		9,439			
Lightmeat tuna					
Big Eye	16				
Bluefin	387				
Skipjack	9,737				
Yellowfin	5,527				
4 lb. 12s				1,887	754
1 lb.		1,440		2,468	266
½ lb.		96,787	3,651	433,487	103,630
¼ lb.		12,878		26,012	
Bonito	257				
½ lb.			1,323		8,295
Yellowtail	130				
½ lb.					4,190

Fibreboard Expands

Fibreboard Products Inc., with head offices in San Francisco, announced that they have recently opened a sales office in Chicago, Ill. Norman T. Burke, with the company since 1938, has been transferred from the home office to the newly opened Chicago office.

California Fish Week

Fish dealers in the Southern California area have made plans for a Fish Week the third week in March, 1955. Alda Casaretto of Koulouris & Casaretto, Inc., Los Angeles, advises that the Mayor of Los Angeles will officially proclaim Fish Week.

Greater Activities at Scripps in La Jolla

The Rockefeller Foundation has given the University of California one million dollars for the support of research in marine biology at the University's Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

The grant will be expended over an eight-year period. It will be used to strengthen present research projects and initiate new ones, includ-greater use of the University's fleet of five ships for experimental work.

The Institution is one of the five agencies working on the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations, a study of the state's pelagic fishes, especially the sardine. Recently another of the cooperating groups, the South Pacific Fishery Investigations of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, moved its headquarters to Scripps. Also associated with the Institution is the main research laboratory of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. The La Jolla campus is, in addition, the headquarters of the University's Institute of Marine Resources, which is designed to apply basic research throughout the University to the practical problems of increasing man's use of the oceans.

The Sardine Situation

ECONOMIC conditions prevented a heavy draft on increased but still relatively small populations of sardines off the southern California coast this season, according to R. S. Croker, marine fisheries chief for the State of California Department of Fish and Game.

Landings to Dec. 1 were 55,000 tons as compared to less than 3,000 tons all last season, but this figure could have been greatly increased had marketing conditions been good and sardine reduction for meal been allowed by the Fish and Game Commission which controls only the reduction segment of the industry.

The all-time high take of sardines was about 750,000 tons in 1936-37; and for 25 years up to 1952-53 the annual catch never fell below 110,237 tons.

"The Marine Research Committee reported that sardines began moving into southern California waters from Mexico this spring in response to higher water temperatures," Croker said.

"That committee also reported that in 1954 water conditions were similar to those in 1948 and represented the first time since then that spawning has increased off California. Although fishermen have enjoyed good catches, the committee reports indications that the total Mexico-California population is much smaller than during the heyday of the industry."

If water conditions remain good for several years, and not too many fish of pre-spawning age are taken, there may be a chance for revival of the sardine industry, Croker reported.

Consumers changed to other foods when sardines became unavailable and are out of the habit of buying sardines.

Foreign competition has cut into the American and overseas markets. When fish are plentiful costs are low, and vice versa. Thus, California canners cannot compete with foreign processors during times of scarcity.

A price disagreement kept the sardine fleet in port for the first three weeks of the southern California season. The fishing began when processors agreed to take 30,000 tons at $47.50 per ton. Since delivery of that amount, fishing has been sporadic depending on marketability.

Surveys by the Department show that the bulk consists of fish in the second and third year of life, which have not yet reached their full spawning capacity.

Surveys by the Department and cooperating biologists also indicated that the bulk of the catch consisted of fish which had moved north from Mexican waters rather than new recruits to the local population.

Croker, in stressing the need for management of the species, pointed out that while economic conditions this year had been effective in limiting the catch, the same conditions could not be expected for certain in any given year.

"Return of the sardines to southern California waters may be due to changes in oceanic conditions, but the fact remains that if these fish are caught before they spawn there can be no revival of the fishery," he said.

"Survival of the sardine is too important to be left to the vagaries of the market and other economic conditions." *

Good Cruise for Tuna

TUNA fishermen both on the West Coast and in Hawaii will be interested in reports of a plentiful supply of live bait and tuna schools sighted near the Marquesas Islands by the scientists and crew of the fishery research vessel *Charles H. Gilbert* which docked at Kewalo Basin. Many other observations of practical and scientific significance were made on the 8,500-mile survey and fishing voyage according to the director of the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations of Honolulu.

The *Gilbert* which was sent to the mainland for alterations last July and last January outfitted in San Pedro, Calif., for her trip back to Hawaii via Southeast Oceania. The fleet supervisor for POFI found mainland fishermen very much interested in longline fishing gear and the potential tuna resources of the central equatorial Pacific. This was the first time that this Japanese type gear had been demonstrated on the West Coast.

Sailing from San Pedro on February 18 the vessel fished longline gear south across the equator about 1,200 miles off the Central American coast. The chief scientist stated that good catches of large fish were made between 5° North Latitude and the equator. Turning west the vessel then sailed for the islands of French Oceania, the Marquesas, Tuamotus, and Tahiti.

The Marquesas, which have been called the Forgotten Islands, are a seldom visited group about 2,000 miles southeast of Hawaii. The rugged volcanic islands have numerous small bays where large quantities of sardine-like fish of ideal size for live tuna bait were found. Not only was there plenty of the live bait, which is in almost continuous short supply in Hawaii, but the ocean around the Marquesas contained numerous tuna schools. As many as 20 large schools were sighted within one hour and those which were close enough to be seen jumping were identified as 10 to 30 pound yellowfin.

The next islands which the *Gilbert* visited were the Tuamotus between the Marquesas and Tahiti. These are all low coral atolls and an intensive search of the lagoons of four of the largest produced no live bait.

Turning north after provisioning at Tahiti, the longline fishing for yellowfin tuna was resumed on a run across the equator south of Hawaii. Good fishing was found off Christmas Island where the tuna vessels *North American* and *Alrita* had been loading up with yellowfin tuna in recent weeks. This is also the area located about 1,200 miles south of Hawaii where tuna have been found consistently by POFI research vessels and where more and more interest is being shown by Hawaiian and mainland fishing interests.

Christmas Island is the site of a weather and oceanographic station established last November by scientists of the local government fisheries laboratory in cooperation with the weather bureau and the British government on the island. This field station was inspected and found to be operating satisfactorily. Records from this station were collected and will be analyzed in order to supply fishermen operating in this area with current information on fishing conditions. *

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BRIANT SANDO—Editor and Publisher

ROBERT K. LAWSON
Associate Editor

BRANCH OFFICES

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
744 Jackson Place, N.W.
JOHN HARMS
Telephone National 8-4123

SAN DIEGO 1, CALIF.
2313 Columbia Street
ROBERT K. LAWSON
Telephone Belmont 3-3422

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STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS
Busco-Nestor Studios

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES

Richard S. Meyer
3137 Kelton Ave.
LOS ANGELES 34, CALIF.
Telephone Bradshaw 2-1456

Macintyre-Simpson & Woods
75 East Wacker Drive
CHICAGO 1, ILL.
Telephone Central 6-1716

A. S. Babcock Co.
605 Market St.
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C. A. Larson & Associates
254 West 31st St.
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
Telephone Longacre 4-4285

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About This Issue . . .

When tuna men think of war they don't stop with Formosa and Indo-China. They know there's a hot battle in this country, too, on the complex problems covered in our article, "Tuna Trade and Tariffs" on page 15.

*

The above article just hits the high spots. If you want the full treatment, we've dished that up for you by reprinting the full text of Don Loker's statement in an appearance before the House Committee in Washington—"Tuna Industry's Stand on Tariffs," page 16.

*

Our San Diego editor, Bob Lawson, reports the major events in that area—some good and some bad—in "Along the San Diego Waterfront," on page 11.

*

Changes are everywhere, including some of the top personnel in this industry. On various pages in this issue you can read about Charlie Carry coming to Terminal Island from Washington, Mason Case taking over John Real's job with the Fishermen's Co-op in San Pedro (while John goes back to law). Ed Morris and the Tuna Research Foundation also moved from the Heartwell Bldg. in Long Beach to the Ferry Bldg. in Terminal Island.

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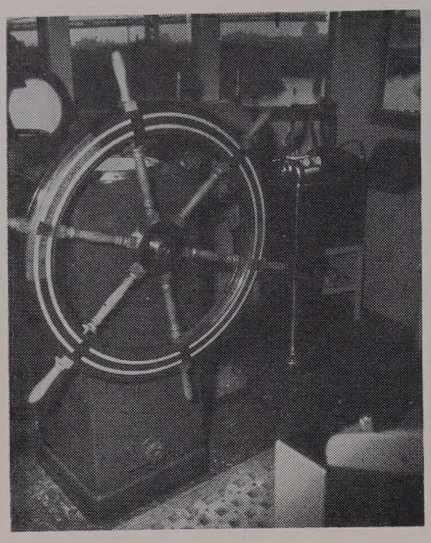

Enterprise Diesel Equipped

Maneuverability is the outstanding feature of the new *M/V John D. McKean* just entering service with the New York Harbor firefighting fleet. Two Enterprise diesels, rated at 1000 BHP at 425 RPM provide propulsion power and two Enterprise diesels rated at 1000 BHP at 600 RPM, its pumping power.

Features are the wide view pilot house with its special heat treated windows, the Enterprise single lever controls for the engines, as well as special navigational aids such as a radar set, two-way radio-telephone, rudder angle indicator, inter-ship public address system, sound-powered telephones, binnacle, engine room telegraph and pump pressure telegraph.

Manufactured Fishery Products

Manufactured products (canned, cured, packaged, and byproducts) produced in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii during 1952 were valued at approximately $575 million according to the Fish and Wildlife Service. Canned products accounted for 53 per cent of the total value; packaged shellfish, 19 per cent; byproducts, 12 per cent; packaged fish, 10 per cent; and cured fish, 6 per cent.

The pack of canned fishery products in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii in 1952 amounted to 815 million pounds valued at $306 million to the packers. This was an increase of 2 percent in both volume and value compared with the 1951 production.

The pack of tuna and tunalike fishes which amounted to 9 million cases (179 million pounds), valued at $113 million, was 884 thousand cases and nearly $14 million more than the 1951 production. Data on the 1952 tuna pack included the production in Hawaii which has not been shown in previous years.

The canned salmon pack during 1952 amounted to 4 million cases (214 million pounds) valued at $98 million to the canners. Compared with 1951, this was a decrease of 4 percent in volume and 10 percent in value.

The 1952 pack of Pacific sardines (pilchards) amounted to only 107 thousand standard cases (5 million pounds) valued at $918 thousand. Compared with the previous year this was a decrease of 96 percent in volume and 95 percent in value.

The pack of Maine sardines amounted to 4 million cases (72 million pounds) valued at $22 million to the packers. Compared with the previous year this was an increase of 111 percent in volume and 47 percent in value.

The 1952 production of fishery byproducts in the United States and Alaska was valued at $68 million —2 percent less than in the previous year. The yield of fish and marine-animal scrap amounted to 221 thousand tons valued at $27 million to the producers. This was an increase of 12 thousand tons in volume, and $2 million in value compared with the previous year. The production of marine-animal oils amounted to 16 million gallons, valued at $9 million to the producers, a decrease of 11 percent in volume, and 44 percent in value compared with 1951. Some of the other important byproducts produced during the year were marine pearl-shell, oyster-shell, and fresh-water shell products, valued at $15 million and fish solubles and homogenized condensed fish, valued at $6 million.

Steele Appointed

George E. Steele, Jr., has been appointed Director, Fishery Products Division, of the National Canners Association, succeeding Charles R. Carry who resigned to become Executive Director of the California Fish Canners Association, Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.

Mr. Steele assumed his new duties with the N.C.A. on February 1. He will conduct the special services accorded fish and seafood canners, contacting government officials and agencies where regulations governing fish canners are administered, issuing the weekly bulletin of essential and background information for canners of these products, and coordinating the work of other divisions of the Association when related to canned fish and seafood.

An honor graduate of the University of Florida, Mr. Steele was for a time with the Tampa Chamber of Commerce. In August, 1953, he became the Executive Secretary of the Southeastern Fisheries Association, an organization composed of seafood producers and suppliers. Here he handled member problems at local, state and international levels, and worked closely with other fishery groups and organizations on their industrywide problems.

Density of Sea Water

The fourth edition of Special Publication No. 281 showing density of sea water at Coast and Geodetic Survey tide stations along the Pacific coast of North and South America, and Pacific Ocean Islands, has just been issued by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The new edition of 63 pages is of interest to the engineer, scientist and mariner. Researchers in meteorology, radio transmission, and oceanography also make use of the information contained in the publication.

The summaries of sea water densities are based on observations made in Pacific harbor and coastal waters.

The principal table in the publication contains monthly means and annual mean and extremes for each year of observation. Graphs of monthly mean salinities which show at a glance the seasonal variation for many of the places listed in the principal table are also indicated.

Copies of the new edition may be obtained at 40 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Report from Washington

Gleaned from the Nation's Capital by John Harms

THE NEW CONGRESS.--The tuna industry faces another session of Congress with little chance that protection will be legislated against the imported commodity. If the climate during the last session was poor for such lawmaking, it seems to be downright disheartening this year.

The big reason for this gloomy outlook is that the governmental big-wigs are practically to a man, sold on the idea of lower trade barriers to (1) strengthen the economic position of friendly foreign countries, and (2) to increase imports as a means of obtaining larger export markets.

Foreign policy is about the only major issue on which prominent leaders of both political parties can find some ground for agreement. Democratic leaders are pushing legislation to give the President a freer hand in making foreign trade agreements and concessions and the "liberal" wing of the Republican party is going along.

Any move to provide more tariff protection for domestic tuna, such as ordering new tariffs, can be expected to be frowned on by the freer trade element holding the reins in Congress. They very likely would get strong support from the State Department which would oppose tuna tariff legislation on the grounds it would hamper our foreign economic relations. In the Administration's effort to help Japan to a bigger bite of the world's export trade, a move to impose tuna tariffs by legislative edict would be considered a major sin by the State Department.

Note: The above analysis of the chances for protection for the domestic industry is a report on conditions as they now prevail in Washington. This is not to say that the situation is hopeless. It can be changed. Prominent West Coast legislators such as Rep. King will do their best to get the needed protection. Fishery spokesmen here in Washington need the help from the people represented. They recommnd that members of the tuna industry get in touch with their congressmen and acquaint them with the industry's plight--by mail, telephone, or personal contact. As one prominent congressman put it, "This is not a job for just a few men--it's an industry-wide job."

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KING TUNA BILL.--California's Representative King was quick to toss in his tuna tariff bill early in the new session of Congress. Of the more than 2,000 bills tossed into the hopper in the first few days of Congress, King's bill was House bill No. 674.

This proposal, which is the same one made in the last session by Rep. King, would put a 45% ad valorem duty on tuna imports across the board.

The bill also makes provision as to when the tariff should go into effect. It says that if any tuna fish or tuna product is the subject of a

trade agreement, the tariff would go into effect as soon as the particular agreement ends. It also orders negotiations with other countries where concessions have been made to end those concessions or use the "escape clause" in the trade agreements act.

--o--

KING TAX BILL.--Another early bill sponsored by Rep. King is one which would provide for fishermen the same income tax benefits now afforded only to farmers.

The King Bill, HR 322, provides that tuna and other fishermen could file their federal income tax returns on February 15 and make full payment. Or, if an estimate is made, the first estimate would be filed on January 15 with the amount of estimate being paid at that time. Then a final return would be made by April 15 with any balance remaining. The bill would end the requirement that fishermen make quarterly estimates as now.

King says that fishermen should be afforded these benefits because their income, like that of farmers, is subject to the hazards of weather and other actions of nature.

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MILITARY TRAINING.--The President's proposed program of military preparedness appears to be a modified version of universal military training. Based on a huge force of military reserves which could be called up quickly, it provides for at least 6 months basic training for most youngsters in their late 'teens. Some form of training in civilian life would be mandatory for many youngsters after they received their active military training. And all youths would be kept in the reserves--either active or non-active--for a period of 9½ years.

The President says: "The military security of the United States requires armed forces, disposed and alerted for instant action, quickly reinforcable by units ready for mobilization, assured an adequate pool of trained manpower for necessary expansion."

Although not yet clarified, this probably means that many young men--those in their twenties--engaged in active fishing or in other parts of the fishing industry would have to have a certain amount of time off from their jobs to get more training. What kind of exemptions would be made has not yet been cleared up.

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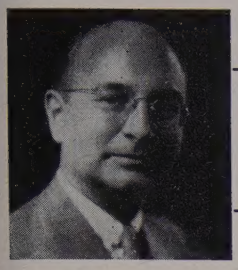
TRANSPORTATION.--Trip-leasing of trucks hauling fresh fish and agricultural commodities is to be another big issue during the present session of Congress. Reason is development of a new drive to force movement of as many fresh food products as possible by regulated carriers with established rate schedules.

At present trucks hauling fresh fish and other fresh commodities to market enjoy "exempt" status. That is, rates, routes and route schedules of such trucks are not set by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This exemption from regulation permits a large volume of fresh food to go to market at rates and on routes agreed upon individually as the market determines.

(Continued on page 21)



The Publisher's Page

Land of Opportunity.—Don't let that headline fool you—this isn't going to be a Chamber of Commerce essay about "the Golden West." It's broader than that—it's about America.

In our book this whole country is golden . . . and getting more so all the time. Same with the business we're in—commercial fisheries, particularly tuna and tunalike fishes. Of course everybody has some ups and downs, and in this industry it is easy for the fishermen to find fault with the boat owners, the boat owners to kick at the canners, and the canners to blame tough situations on the government's policies. Some place along the line the unions get into the act, too.

No doubt you see some things wrong with this industry, also with your own share in it. Well hang on—we're feeling pretty good today!

Maybe it's because, as we get older, we appreciate everything a little more. Or maybe this particular piece is because we just read a typical "success story" in American Magazine by Desi Arnez of "I Love Lucy" fame.

Here was a boy born of good family in Cuba who was cleaned out, with his father and mother, in a government revolution. They came to this country, one at a time, as busted as could be; couldn't even speak much English; and started a new life by cleaning out the "droppings" in bird cages in a Florida pet shop. How low can you start anyhow?

But Desi didn't stay there long. A talent for music, a willingness to work, a sensible plan for education and advancement, a successful marriage—all were stair-steps to the top. With becoming modesty Desi gives credit to the helpfulness of others and to the fact that in America, everybody has a chance. All you have to do is treat people right and keep plugging away. Formula for success? That's it.

War or Peace?—They're beating the war drums around Formosa as we write this. And when they quiet down there they undoubtedly will break out in some other place.

War or peace? Who knows? We don't. But we have confidence in the present leaders of our government, and the level-headed way they handle things. No petty bickering, no sudden flights of fancy . . . just plain, common-sense, long-range planning.

That we like. That we can count on. And so can the other fellow—our enemies as well as our friends. Nasty Reds may do a lot of blustering but they know we have the ace in the hole.

So . . . we don't think an all-out war will develop soon. Maybe never. For General MacArthur said it all when he was in Los Angeles last month; that wars are outdated, they have become so deadly and destructive that nobody can win any more.

A New Era.—The atomic age and pushbutton plans have little to do with it, but many smart people are convinced we are now entering a new era of American life.

"The Changing American Market" is the theme of a good business film recently put out, after careful studies all over the country, by Life Magazine. Last month the big Merchandise Mart in Chicago used this theme throughout its building and displayed the sign in illuminated letters two stories high across its top facade.

Such leaders can't be far wrong. Actually, all around us are the signs of this changing America:

More families are making more money; more new homes are being built; more new ways of living, working and having fun are coming into being. Truly, it is a new era in our nation—and particularly in the West, where population and business volume are increasing most rapidly of all.

How to cash in on it? If that's what you want to know, there's no better way than to study the methods of others—good and bad—and then apply what you learn. Also, go to the different meetings in this industry, see how the other fellow is operating, rub elbows with the trade and all its allied ramifications. Then, in your own business, put this knowledge to work. And don't forget that last word, work.

Battling with Benson.—Some of the politicians are still sharpening the axe for Secretary of Agriculture Benson. They'd like to knock off his flexible price support program and again promise farmers a guarantee that the Federal Treasury will support the price of their products at 90% of parity.

Mr. Benson has some sound logic on his side, as well as President Eisenhower. No coward and no cheap politician but a man of proven character, Mr. Benson and his policies will become stronger instead of weaker as time goes on, according to present indications.

Selling Is Necessary.—So many things are competing for the American dollar these days that everything has to be "sold" to the public. Tuna is a popular food, and steadily increasing its sales volume with the consuming public—which reflects good advertising and selling methods in our industry.

The canners of all kinds of food products, tuna included, are feeling the effects of competition from fresh and frozen foods, especially the latter. The following statement recently was made at a canner's convention, and it carries some ideas worth passing along:

"Canners must join together in finding a way to get more display space in the food store and super markets, devise promotions that mobilize the wholesale and retail sales offorts, and get consumers to buy more canned goods. The spectacular rise in frozen foods offers canners a very good example of the importance of store display, aggressive merchandising and wooing the housewife. You have only to go into the nearest super market and see the great big and appealing frozen food departments and cabinets to realize how dramatic is the 'pre-conditioning' impact of such display on the average shopper."

By Any Other Name.—A man named Joe Hogsbutt appeared in court to have his name legally changed. The judge nodded understandingly and asked what name he wanted to take.

"Harry Hogsbutt," he replied. "I'm sick and tired of people asking 'Whataya know Joe'?"

BRIANT SANDO

Cold Currents Change Sea Life

Cold water upwellings from deep currents along Pacific shores of Mexico and Baja California are affecting local distributions of both marine animals and plants, Capt. Allan Hancock recently reported when the marine laboratory ship, Velero IV, docked at Wilmington after a 25-day cruise in Mexican waters.

Scientists aboard found marine life ranging from microscopic algae to California sea lions in strange places. Colder nutrient-rich waters upwelling along the southernmost part of Baja California accounted for the richness of algal flora in the vicinity of Cape San Lucas, according to Dr. E. Yale Dawson, marine botanist.

Surface waters four miles off this area were found to be 4 degrees warmer, Dr. Dawson said. Similar conditions were found in other areas from Magdalena Bay southward.

Dr. John S. Garth and Fred C. Ziesenhenne, marine zoologists, said they found California sea lions around the rocks at the tip of Cape San Lucas where the steamship Harry Lundeberg went aground last month.

Velero scientists collected marine data and specimens at sea and shore, netting, diving, trawling and bottom sampling. At many places they dredged the bottom at more than 4000 feet. Collections were made in Acapulco, Tenacatita, Turtle, Magdalena, and several other bays and at numerous islands along the coast.

International Pacific Halibut Commission

Annual meeting of the International Pacific Halibut Commission, held last month at its office and laboratory at the University of Washington, was presided over by Chairman Edward W. Allen of Seattle.

This Commission is responsible to Canada and the United States for the regulation of the North Pacific halibut fishery which now produces nearly 75% of the world's production of halibut. The catch during the past year of more than 71,000,000 pounds, an all-time record, was taken by 700 regular halibut vessels manned by 3,000 fishermen.

When regulation began 23 years ago the catch totaled only 44 million pounds, and required a nine-month season of fishing to take the catch. Under the Halibut Commission's management there has been progressive improvement of the stocks and the present 71 million-pound catch was taken in two months of fishing.

The additional catch over previous years resulted from the exercise of the new authority of the Commission to have multiple open seasons in any one year. The 1953 treaty, which provided that authority, requires also that the Commission develop the fishery to levels of maximum sustained yield. Hence, it was decided to have at least one more year of observation of the fishery under virtually the same conditions, and that there be no changes in the regulations that might materially increase the removals from the stock in 1955.

Tracing Oceanic Movements

An immense marking program to trace the oceanic movement of Washington salmon has been mapped by the State Department of Fisheries for this spring, Director Robert J. Schoettler announces.

Beginning this month (February) the department's hatchery research staff will begin clipping a fin or combination of fins from 2,860,000 young salmon which later will be released in Columbia river, coastal and Puget Sound streams. All but 260,000 will be fall chinook salmon, the remainder silvers.

One million of the chinooks will be split into five equal groups, each bearing a distinguishing fin mark, as part of a unique experiment to test both homing instinct and the relative effectiveness of fish releases at different points along the Columbia river.

The study seeks to determine whether greater survival can be obtained from downriver plants which bypass Bonneville dam and many miles of predator infested water.

In a second massive planting, 1,000,000 chinooks hatched from green river eggs will be liberated in the Deschutes river near Olympia to supplement a run already established there artificially above the Deschutes fishways.

Other marked chinook plants at specified spots will involve two groups with opposing marks, one representing stock native to the river and the other fish imported from outside watersheds. The purpose is to find suitable outside seed stock for transplanting in areas having small chinook runs.

Tests with silver salmon will be conducted at five or more locations —one of which will be a comparison of silvers released in salt water with those planted in fresh water.

Surviving chinooks will return as adults in 1958 and the silvers in 1956. Some returns of chinooks as three-year-olds are expected in 1957. Recoveries should be made in the ocean troll fishery beginning in 1956.

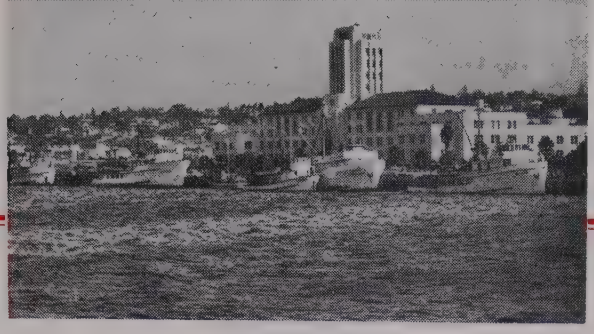
Florida Fishery Research

The first contract whereby the Fish and Wildlife Service localizes its activities in carrying out provisions of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act (Public Law 466, 83d Congress) has been let to the University of Miami.

Under terms of the contract the University will study past and present markets for Florida fish, investigate forces competing with these markets, look into the possibility of expanding present markets and creating new markets, and recommend changes in methods of handling, preserving, packaging, shipping, and selling Florida fish.

Mullet is the chief food fish in Florida's commercial catch, and the market for this species has declined steeply. The markets for grouper, Spanish mackerel and other Florida species also are on the decline.

The basic purpose of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act is "to promote the free flow of domestically produced fishery products in commerce." Designed to strengthen the American commercial fishing industry as a whole, the legislation provides that an amount equal to 30 percent of duties collected under the customs laws on fishery products shall be transferred annually for three years from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.



The San Diego Waterfront

By ROBERT K. LAWSON

CLOSURE late last month of the Van Camp Sea Food Company tuna packing plant, in San Diego, struck an economic blow to this tuna industry center that may go a long way to convince the community the aroma from 14th to 28th Streets along Harbor Drive has something more behind it than fish.

City Councilman Charles C. Dail, investigating statistics, concluded that the move put 800 persons out of work, and cost the city of San Diego about $1,500,000 in annual payroll.

This alarming knowledge motivated the city council to direct the city attorney's office to draft a resolution to Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and William F. Knowland, and to Representative Bob Wilson, advising them that the move had created an emergency situation locally.

Van Camp is one of the oldest tuna packers in the business today, and is generally recognized as a leader in industry policies. This company operates two other tuna packing plants at San Pedro, California, but the San Diego plant is described throughout the industry as the most modern and efficient of the three.

The "big-three" today are Van Camp, Westgate California Tuna Packing Co., San Diego, and Star-Kist Foods, Inc., Terminal Island, Calif. Star-Kist maintains a subsidiary operation, also in San Diego, called High Seas Tuna Packing Company. This outfit closed late last fall and currently maintains only a skeleton crew for boat operations. Thus San Diego is left with Westgate California Tuna Packing Company as the sole packing plant for tuna.

Don Stover, secretary-treasurer of the Food Canning and Processing Workers Union, Local 20 here, described the Van Camp closure as a "complete surprise" just at a time when the Union was ready to negotiate another contract with the local plant officials.

* * *

Presently there are about 30 tuna clippers tied up in San Diego Harbar waiting to unload their catches. One of these clippers is the Sun Traveler, fishing for Star-Kist. This vessel has been in port since the last of November, 1954.

Another clipper, the Ecuador, fishing for Star-Kist also, arrived in port December 10. This vessel is described as having produced more than its quota, and it is indefinite as to when it may be able to unload. From these incidents it is fairly evident there is no shortage of fish where the canners are concerned.

Yet the closure has been described as a necessary curtailment of operations for economy reasons. Viewed in the light of estimated market requirements around 13,000,000 cases this year, or another 1,000,000 cases above 1954 when no cannery closures occurred, something must be wrong.

It also is significant that the closure occurred while Washington hearings are under way for an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act plus the fact that the American Tunaboat Association is ready to negotiate with the canners for a price of $330 per ton for tuna, and $290 per ton for skipjack plus the fact that the Food Canning and Processing Workers Union is also ready to negotiate with the canners for a new contract covering the workers.

* * *

New legislation introduced in Sacramento may break the back of the small boat fishing fleet, provided another poor albacore fishing season arrives this year, by limiting to 3,000 tons the commercial catch of yellowtail per year starting July 1, 1955.

* * *

Dr. M. B. Schaefer, director of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, in San Diego, has just returned from United Nations headquarters, in New York, where he drafted agenda for a Rome, Italy, meeting in April for international cooperation in fishery conservation.

"The world must start planning proper management of the high seas fisheries," Dr. Schaefer said.

"Many nations now realize the need of fisheries conservation to keep pace with increasing exploitation of the seas."

* * *

Three well-known San Diego fishermen escaped with their lives but little else last month when their boat, the 40-foot American Star, was blown onto the rocks of San Martin Island in a severe storm.

Co-owner and Captain of the vessel was David Ghio, who placed the loss at $20,000, with $12,000 covered by insurance. A cargo of $2,500 worth of halibut was aboard, also a total loss.

Accompanying Ghio, as crewmen, on the trip were two brothers, Paris Canape and Ernest Canape. Ghio's brother, Dominick, was the other owner. Dominick said they had had the vessel for 20 years, and that it seemed like one of the family. ★

EBB 'n FLOW

Small-Boat Diesel

The need for carrying extra drums of fuel aboard to complete extended trips is a thing of the past for the Elmarue, 44-foot tuna fisher, owned by Philip Cope of Anacortes, Wash.

Repowered by one of General Motor's "4-51" small-boat Diesels, the craft's Diesel fuel consumption now averages only 30 gallons per day. Built-in fuel tankage is 900 gallons and this according to her owner is enough to keep the boat out for periods up to 30 days. She is used in waters from Alaska to Mexico.

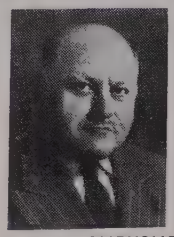
At first Cope was skeptical if this Diesel, designed for craft as small as 24 feet, would perform satisfactorily in his 44-foot boat. Today, however, when other fishermen remark "that's a pretty small engine for such a big boat" Cope smiles and refers to fuel savings effected in logging 11,000 miles since the Diesel was installed last year. The Elmarue cruises at 7.8 knots, has a beam of 13 feet and a load capacity of 10 tons.

Diesel Air-Starting Systems

A new check valve safeguards and simplifies air-starting systems on marine diesel service. Installed on the discharge from the air compressor, the Airchek valve acts automatically to eliminate the need for stop and safety valves, and overcomes the danger of starting the compressor with a stop valve unopened.

The Airchek valve seats positively in closed position, and prevents the return of air into the compressor when it is shut down; also serves to kill pipe-hammer and tank-ring, and to eliminate vibration in the compressor-discharge-line-piping.

Further information from Pennsylvania Pump & Compressor Co., Easton, Pennsylvania.



JOHN H. SHEUSNER

Wm. Clausen, executive vice president of General Metals Corporation and general manager of its Enterprise Division, announced the appointment of John H. Sheusner to the position of manager of operations of the Enterprise Division. Mr. Sheusner has been associated with Enterprise since February of 1954 and will in his new post have complete charge of all engine research, development and engineering activities together with manufacturing in all of its phases.

Underwater Television Cameras

Two new underwater television cameras for use in important survey and salvage operations, are now available through Bludworth Marine. These instruments are manufactured by an associated company, General Precision Laboratory, Incorporated.

The GPL portable Underwater Camera Chain is designed primarily to be carried down by a diver to the scene of investigation and positioned in accordance with telephonic instructions from the diving vessel. The chain consists of the camera, camera control unit, camera control power unit, remote control panel and synchronizing pulse generator.

The GPL Deep Sea Television Camera Chain is designed for deep sea salvage work and marine research at depths up to 1,200 feet. The chain consists of the camera, camera control unit, camera control power unit, remote control unit and synchronizing pulse generator. The remote control feature permits all optical adjustments of the camera to be controlled with ease and precision from the remote control unit aboard the surface vessel. Complete mechanical control of camera direction can also be affected from the surface.

With both of these outfits the picture from the camera is viewed on an 8-inch monitor in the camera control unit on the vessel.

Marine Floats

An old problem is how to keep a marine float afloat year after year without constant repair. To overcome this problem of water-soaked logs, cracked or rusted pontoons, the Pointer-Willamette Company of Edmonds, Washington, has developed a molded fiberglass pontoon, or floating foundation. The life expectancy of this type floating foundation is not known, but Navy people feel that 20 years without any attention is a very conservative estimate. This compares with four or five years from cedar logs.

Engine Failures

Professional fishermen plagued with continual engine failures will be interested in a recent Caterpillar publication entitled "Fishermen Must Fish," which deals with marine engines used by fishermen all over the world.

This eight-page booklet contains photographs of fishing vessels and reports from fishermen whose livelihoods depend upon getting out to sea and back. Copies may be obtained from any Caterpillar marine dealers or from Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois.

Anti-Struvite Tablets

Struvites are known to canners as more or less harmless crystals that are present in varying amounts in canned fish. They are tasteless, colorless, quite insoluble in water, but are dissolved by stomach acids.

But Struvites have one bad feature—they look like glass, could injure tender mouths, and sometimes have an uncomfortable grittiness. They are formed in canned fish from three chemical radicals which occur naturally in fish and shell-fish. These chemical radicals are magnesium, ammonium, and phosphate. This formation takes place only after the seafood has been processed and may appear within a few weeks or a few months.

A patented Anti-Struvite Salt was developed through the joint efforts of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company and the Scientific Salting Co. More information can be obtained from the latter at 1530 Hadley St., St. Louis 6, Missouri.

TIDES OF THE INDUSTRY

New "Kingfisher"

A new fishfinder named the "Kingfisher" was a feature of the Bludworth marine exhibit at the 1955 National Motor Boat Show. This electronic device, manufactured in two models for the detection of fish at depths ranging from either 0 to 180 or 0 to 240 fathoms, combines a super-sensitive recorder with echo vision.

When interviewed about the new instrument, Willard C. Bláisdell, vice president, said that it was designed for fishermen and other owners of vessels who want to know definitely what is at the bottom, or anywhere between the surface and the bottom, accurately and instantaneously. He believes the "Kingfisher" will aid in larger catches in shorter periods of time because of its more ample discriminating ability and efficiency.

"Kingfisher" installations aboard fishing vessels in Europe and Canada have produced highly satisfactory results for the owners. A recent installation on an American vessel, the "Sea Diver," operating in Florida waters, has been performing superbly. Write Bludworth Marine, 92 Gold St., New York 38, N. Y.

Welcome to C. R. Carry

Several hundred fishermen, canners and officials of associated industries met January 28 at the offices of the California Fish Canners Association at Terminal Island to honor and greet Charles R. Carry, newly named executive director of the association. He was appointed recently to succeed Roy Beaton, who was executive director of the organization for the past 10 years.

Donald P. Loker, president of the California Fish Canners Association and official of the Tuna Research Foundation introduced Carry to the visiting officials. The latter will take over details of the California Fish Canners Association's drive for new tuna tariff measures in Washington and generally will direct the various activities of the organization.

Case, Not Real

The puny pun in above headline is intended to convey these two thoughts:

1. From now on, when you have dealings with the Fishermen's Cooperative Association of San Pedro the head man will be Mason Case, who has been manager of the Southern California Commercial Fishermen's Association at Terminal Island.

2. John Real, who has been manager of the San Pedro co-op for several years, has resigned to open law offices with his brother Manuel. Firm will be known as Real and Real, 554 W. Fifth St., San Pedro, Calif.

Goodbye, John, we'll miss you. And best of luck to you, Mason Case, in your increased responsibilities.

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Sardine Revival

Approximately 65,000 tons of sardines have been taken in southern California waters in the 1954-55 season; over 20 times as many as in the 1953-54 season. Widespread and abundant sardine spawning off southern California in the spring of 1954 heralded this return; more than 30 times as many eggs were spawned in 1954 as in 1953.

The egg and larvae surveys provide a preliminary estimate of 115,000 billion eggs spawned off southern California in 1954. This number of eggs indicates that approximately 2.3 billion, or 230,000 tons, of sardines spawned in this area . . . according to Howard H. Eckles, Marine Biologist, FWS Branch of Fishery Biology.

The southern California area is one of two main sardine spawning centers; the other center lies off central Lower California. Estimates of the number of eggs spawned in this southern center in 1954 are not complete; however, spawning was as great as, or greater than, in 1953 when approximately 8.8 billion sardines spawned.

The sardine reappearance off southern California in 1954 was associated with an earlier warming of these waters than in 1952 and 1953. Whether a cause and effect relationship exists is unknown, but the occurrence of such contrasting conditions in 1953 and 1954 affords opportunity to test many theories about sardine movements.

That sardines move north from Mexican waters to make major contributions to the California fishery has long been known. Therefore, the increased abundance of sardines in 1954 is not new but is the resumption of a pattern that had been interrupted for at least two years. Probably the most important single bit of information to be found in the 1954 observations is that sardine spawning off southern California does not depend on local fish but can result from fish moving in from the south.

The location and number of sardine eggs spawned in the spring and summer of 1955 will be observed from month to month in an effort to predict the location and numbers of fish during the fall and winter.

The Marine Research Committee of the Fish and Wildlife Service is coordinating this research effort. Other participants in the California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations are Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California, Bureau of Marine Fisheries of the California Department of Fish and Game, Hopkins Marine Station of Stanford University, and California Academy of Sciences.

California Sardine Report, December, 1954

Record of sardines received and processed for the month of December, 1954. Compiled by the Marine Fisheries Branch from the processors' monthly statement of fish received, fish packed and by-products produced.

December, 1954 Receipts, Tons	Monterey District	Southern California District	Statewide
For canning	89	8,182	8,271
FOR SEASON (August 1, 1954, through December 31, 1954)			
RECEIPTS, TONS			
For canning	9,488	56,799	66,287
For reduction under permit	.....	.....	.....
For pet food and other uses	.....	379	379
Total tons received	9,488	57,178	66,666

Fishery By-Products to be Studied

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay announced the allocation of $273,000 for a research program aimed at improving markets for fish meals and fish oils. These markets now handle approximately one-fourth of the total domestic commercial fish production each year.

The Fish and Wildlife Service will make the study under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act. The program calls for development of a quality index for fish meals; the devising of new industrial uses for fish oils; and biological studies of menhaden, chiefly used in meal and oil production.

Studies of potential uses peculiar to fish oils are expected to enable producers to seek new markets where competition is based on merit rather than price.

The basic purpose of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act is "to promote the free flow of domestically produced fishery products in commerce." Designed to strengthen the American commercial fishing industry as a whole, the legislation provides that an amount equal to 30% of duties collected under the customs laws on fishery products shall be transferred annually for three years from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. Expenditures for any one year may not exceed $3,000,000.

Mile Conversion Tables

Tables for use in converting statute miles to International nautical miles were recently issued by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The International nautical mile was adopted by all agencies of the United States Government for official use on July 1, 1954. The nautical mile is equal to 6,076.10 feet or 1,852 meters. The statute mile is equal to 0.868978 International nautical mile is equal to 1.150777 stattical mile ise qual to 1.150777 statute miles.

The nautical mile, almost 800 feet longer than the familiar legal mile of 5,280 feet, is the length of one minute of arc, 1/60th of a degree, measured on a great-circle girth of the earth. The world around is thus exactly 60 times 360°, or 21,600 nautical miles.

Copies of this supplement may be obtained by writing to the Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Tuna Trade and TARIFFS

Vigorously opposing the Administration bill (H.R. 1) on two counts, Donald P. Loker, president of the California Fish Canners Association, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington, D. C., yesterday. Full text of his statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Speaking for the tuna industry, Loker opposed any extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which provides for stimulating imports by lowering tariffs and extending the act for three more years, by tartly stating to the committee, "Gentlemen, we've had it!"

Loker cited that at approximately the sametime that the Hon. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State was appearing before the Ways and Means Committee advocating H.R. 1, the Van Camp Sea Food Company, one of the largest in the tuna industry, announced the closing of its plant in San Diego. "This action," declared Loker, "threw 800 employees of this cannery and many employees of suppliers out of work, and is the direct result of the Trade Agreements program."

Loker further contends that the Trade Agreement Act of 1934 is unconstitutional, and that all trade agreements negotiated under it are unconstitutional.

"The Tariff Act of 1930 is the law of the land and its rates should apply," he declared. "Our Constitution requires that treaties with foreign nations be negotiated by the President and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. To date, all so-called trade agreements have been negotiated by our State Department behind closed doors, and as far as we know the contents have never been submitted to the Senate or to the Congress, nor have they ever been disclosed to the public until after the agreement was consummated."

The position of the Administration in aiding the expansion of trade with Japan in order to retain the country within the free nations is subscribed to wholeheartedly by the Tuna industry. "However," Loker asked, "if this is in the national interest, for the good of all people, we wonder why a handful of American industries should be required to foot the bill?"

Inadequate tariffs levied on Japanese tuna, both canned in oil and in brine and imported into this country since 1947 have provided constant serious problems to the domestic industry. From that time until the present the tuna industry has consistently attempted to tell its side of the tuna import story to Government officials, committees and departments, with no results or favorable outlook for the future.

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Statement by Donald P. Loker Before the U. S. House Ways and Means Committee In Public Hearings On H. R. 1

The Tuna Industry's Stand On Tariffs

MEMBERS of the California Fish Canners Association, Inc., of which I am president, account for 87 percent of the total United States production of canned tuna. They also process sardines and mackerel.

Our industry is opposed to H.R. 1 for two reasons:

First, we believe your committee is interested in knowing how the canned tuna industry, which we believe is a typical American industry, has been affected by the operation of the trade agreements program over the years since the program has been in effect. We can illustrate best the difficulties caused us by contrasting what has happened to us under the program with the situation prevailing in prior years.

The tuna industry first began to feel the impact of import competition in the year 1933. In that year Japan exported to this country canned tuna in an amount equal to 34 per cent of domestic production. Because of the effect of these imports on our domestic industry, an application was made to the Tariff Commission for an investigation under Section 336 of the Tariff Act which resulted in a finding that an increase in the tariff was necessary because of differences in the cost of production between this country and Japan. President Franklin D. Roosevelt accepted the Tariff Commission recommendation and increased the taariff to the extent found by the Commission to be necessary to equalize cost of production, that is from 30 per cent to 45 per cent. Thereafter imports remained at this level enabling our industry and the Japanese industry to progress together in the development of the U. S. market for canned tuna.

That was the old system, Mr. Chairman, before the reciprocal trade agreement program went to work on our industry. When we had trouble we went to one agency of the government. That agency made an impartial investigation and the president acted as he was permitted to do under the law. Thereafter our industry and our foreign competitors knew exactly where everyone stood.

It was just as simple as that.

DONALD P. LOKER

But what do we find when once the operation of the so called reciprocal trade agreement program casts its eye upon us?

We find, Mr. Chairman, an entirely different picture. Here is what happened.

In November, 1941, the Secretary of State issued a notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Iceland. There was nothing in that announcement or in the Trade Agreement subsequently negotiated which seemed to have any bearing on the tuna industry. If anything, tuna was clearly eliminated by the announcement as we read it. Nor in fact, did the agreement have any importance to the tuna industry *at that time*. In May, 1942, while negotiations with Iceland were still proceeding, the Department of State issued a new announcement of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Mexico in which tuna was mentioned. That, however, was during war time when all of our people were contending with far more serious problems than non-existent imports so that we took no steps to protest. At any rate, our people probably reasoned, since we are fighting a war against Japan our principal competitor, it was inconceivable that our government would permit Japan ever to drive us out of the tuna business. That, Mr. Chairman, is where we made our biggest mistake.

While tuna, of course, has been our biggest concern, our industry also packs sardines, mackerel, and tuna-like fish "bonito" and other species.

Since the end of the war we have been plagued by a series of trade agreement negotiations, commencing with the Geneva negotiations in early 1947, and continuing up to this very minute.

We have not been able to escape participation in a single trade agreement negotiation from 1947 to the present. In every one, tuna, bonita, or sardines have figured and we have been required to appear, file statements and go through all of the red tape usual to such proceedings before a governmental agency.

I need not remind you that such activities are expensive both as to time and money.

The afore mentioned trade agreement with Mexico became effective in 1943 and among other things provided for the reduction of duty on tuna canned in oil from 45 per cent ad valorem to 22½ per cent ad valorem, the maximum reduction permitted under law at that time. We have no knowledge of why canned tuna was considered in a trade agreement with Mexico inasmuch as Mexico was no factor in the export of canned tuna to the United States. Accepted practice for the granting of trade agreements tariff concessions is to negotiate with the principal exporting country.

However, lets take a look at how imports of canned tuna from Mexico related to that practice. For the three year average prior to the negotiation of the trade agreement, imports of canned tuna from Mexico averaged slightly over 15 thousand dollars a year in value or 2⅓ per cent of

total U. S. imports of canned tuna.

Now lets look at what happened to imports of canned tuna from Mexico after the trade agreement became operative. In the three year period, immediately after the trade agreement became effective, imports of tuna from Mexico averaged less than 51 thousand dollars a year in value or 1½ per cent of the value of total imports from all sources, and since that time, imports of canned tuna from Mexico have been so inconsequential that they have not been sufficiently important to be set out separately in official U. S. statistics.

As of June 30th, 1950, Mexico abrogated the trade agreement for reasons totally unrelated to tuna. Six months notice of this abrogation was required before the duty reverted to its former 45 per cent ad valorem. During this six month period imports of canned tuna from Japan reached unprecedented proportions in order to get in before the increase in duty and the year's imports constituted 34 per cent of the United States market as opposed to a normal share of 10 per cent that imports previously took of the United States market. It took the domestic industry two years to recover from the shock of this volume of imports.

The Icelandic trade agreement also became effective in 1943. It is contended, wrongfully we believe, by administrative governmental agencies that this trade agreement reduced the duty on tuna, canned in substance other than oil, from 25 per cent ad valorem to 12½ per cent ad valorem.

In that particular agreement a catch-all or basket category was established which is interpreted by some to include the product tuna packed in substances other than oil. But we vigorously contend that it was not pointed at tuna. We further contend that the wording of that agreement represented a sin of omission on the part of the persons from the United States Government responsible, and that such an omission was perhaps responsible for what we further contend is the misinterpretation of this agreement by the administrative Governmental agencies. It is important for you to know that Iceland has never processed tuna, her fishermen have never caught any tuna, and consequently her exports of tuna are non-existent. That is where Iceland fits with relation to the accepted practice of negotiating with the principal producer in reducing tariffs through the instrument of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

In addition, the loop hole created by the Icelandic Trade Agreement and its erroneous interpretation has resulted in the very opportunity the Japanese tuna industry sought and found. They immediately switched their production of tuna canned in oil subject to a 45 per cent duty to tuna canned in brine at 12½ per cent ad valorem. By this device Japanese exports of tuna to the United States have increased from their pre war 5 year average volume of 337,000 cases per year to more than a million 500,000 cases currently. It is under selling American produced tuna on the grocer's shelves by as much as 10 to 12 cents a can. The domestic industry has been seriously harmed and the threat of further injury is most substantial.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements

The domestic tuna industry has sought every means available to it, through administrative channels, to rectify the damage done to it through the great disparity in tariff rates applicable to tuna canned in oil and tuna canned in brine. These efforts to date have been to no avail.

Let's look at the reciprocal features of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. in the "summary of foreign control regulations applying to imports from the United States" which appeared in the June 7th, 1954 issue of the Foreign Commerce Weekly, by the United States Department of Commerce, there is a tabulation of import and exchange permits required in foreign countries as of May 1, 1954.

This tabulation shows that out of some 88 countries or customs areas in the world sixty-six require prior import permits while forty-one require exchange permits for goods imported from the United States or other dollar countries.

It will be noted that in many cases the import permit automatically assures foreign exchange, while in other cases it is necessary for the importer to have both documents authorized by the respective governments.

These import restrictions can be used very handily to nullify or impair concessions that have been granted the United States in trade agreements under which we also made concessions but do not nullify.

To illustrate how foreign countries are continually changing import regulations and erecting further restrictions against imports from this country we would like to give you as examples some typical changes which have been published during the past three months in "Foreign Commerce Weekly":

"On July 16, 1954 Ecuador revised 30 import tariff items (October 18, 1954, page 9); Mexico during September and October 1954 raised import duties on a long list of items (October 25, 1954, page 10); Guatemala imposed a new import duty of $0.10 per gallon on gasoline which was formerly free of duty (November 29, 1954, page 14); Iceland placed a special import tax on passenger automobiles in addition to the 35 per cent permit fee. The new tax amounts to 100 per cent of the F.O.B. price when the country of origin is the United States or Western Europe (November 22, 1954, page 13); import duties for the greater part of the Mexican import tariff have been modified by a decree published on November 18 apparently for the purpose of incorporating directly into the tariff the 25 per cent general duty increase of February 15, 1954 (December 6, 1954, page 13); the Irish Government set quotas for various imports (December 27, 1954, page 11); Syria changed a number of import tariffs (January 3, 1955, page 11).

So much for that. I now would like to make an interesting observation concerning cause and effect. On page B-6 of the Long Beach Press Telegram of Monday January 17, 1955, two articles of news interest appeared. One was an account of the appearance before this committee of the Hon. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, advocating H.R. 1. On the same page a news story appeared under a San Diego, California date line which announced the closing of the San Diego cannery of the Van Camp Sea Food Company, packers of Chicken of the Sea brand, and one of the two largest producers of canned tuna in the United States. The 800 odd employees of this cannery and many employees of suppliers are direct casualties of our Trade Agreements program.

If there remains any further questions as to why the United States canned tuna industry opposes a further extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, I will revert to the vernacular and say, Gentlemen, we've *had* it.

(Continued on page 23)

Polaris Sets Amazing Record with Gargoyle Lubricants

Skipper Arne Einmo at the wheel of the Polaris.

In long fishing hauls that have taken her to such far-away points as the Aleutian Islands and the coast of Mexico, the schooner Polaris has set an amazing performance record with Gargoyle marine oils—22 years with original pistons and piston liners.

Skipper Arne Einmo of Seattle reports that although the Polaris is often at sea for more than a month at a time, its 175 HP Atlas engine has never been re-bored.

"We've had such outstanding performance with Gargoyle oils, we always make sure we have a drum aboard so we won't have to use another oil on our long tuna and halibut runs," Einmo says.

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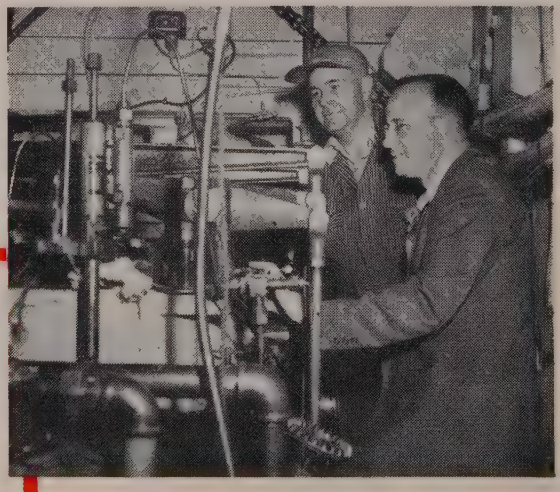

G.P. Marine Representative Ted Rasmussen, right, discusses cylinder lubrication with Arne Einmo in the Polaris engine room.

Markets for Fishery Products

Markets for edible fishery products are expected to be generally steady during the first quarter of 1955, with a firmer tone anticipated toward the end of the quarter, according to the Quarterly Outlook for Marketing Fishery Products, January-March 1955, a report issued today by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

As a rule, production of fishery products is lower in the first quarter of the year because of inclement weather.

In analyzing the general fishery situation for the current quarter, the report states that three relatively new products—fish sticks, frozen shrimp soup and frozen oyster stew—are creating greater demand for groundfish, for small size shrimp, and for oysters. The production of fish sticks reached about 50 million pounds in 1954, as compared to seven and one-half million pounds in 1953, and negligible quantities in the previous year.

"If consumers exhibit the same demand for frozen shrimp soup as they have for fish sticks, the demand for small and tiny shrimp will increase many fold. Frozen oyster stew may affect the market for not only fresh oysters but canned oysters as well."

When Metals Go to Sea

What happens to metals in salt water is told in detail in a twenty-page booklet, "When Metals Go To Sea," published for free distribution by the International Nickel Company, Inc., 67 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y.

While the booklet was published by the company, it was written by H. A. Calahan, naval reserve officer, sailor, and author of numerous books for the boat owner. He discusses metal problems of the salt water sailor in the language of the sailor rather than that of the metallurgist. . . with topics ranging from metal fittings to propellor shafting and fastenings.

Airhorns

Boat owners find in the line of Kahlenberg Airhorns a ready choice of suitable navigation signals for their use. Kahlenberg offers Horns suitable for operation on vessels from 30 feet to the largest ocean liners in over 300 monotone and chime tone models from 5 inches to 10 inches diameter diaphragms inclusive. They provide a loud but mellow signal for close range work as well as one with outstanding carrying capacity to meet all marine requirements at long range with unusually low air consumption.

Bulletins on this equipment are available from Kahlenberg Bros. Co., Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

Narmweld Repair Kit

A complete fiberglas repair kit for permanent emergency patches has been introduced by Narmco Manufacturing Company of San Diego, Calif. A mixture of Narmweld resin and Catalyst "C" which sets at room temperature, this new bonding agent has been designed for patches on metal, wood, fiberglas, ceramics, glass and plastics.

The kit contents includes ½ lb. Narmweld resin, 1 oz. Catalyst "C," 320 sq. in. fiberglas cloth and mat, 4 stirring sticks, 2 measuring spoons, 6 mixing cups and a detailed instruction sheet. The complete kit is on sale at stores throughout the country for approximately $4.95.

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(Continued from page 8)

Opponents to lifting of the exemption say such action would mean greatly increased rates for fresh fish. Under such a situation, the regulated carriers would not have to compete against unregulated trucks, they say.

--o--

PERMANENT TRIP-LEASING.--Fresh food industries are combining in a drive of their own to get a law on the books this session of Congress to erase any doubt about trip-leasing--make it a permanent part of the law. Some signs here that this move may succeed.

Meanwhile, the pro-trip-leasing forces gained a partial victory recently when an ICC examiner changed his mind. The examiner who originally recommended trip-leasing be banned, now says that maybe it shouldn't. He's recommended to the ICC that its proposed ban be postponed for two more years to permit further study. He says he changed his mind because of "new" evidence.

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NEW CHAIRMEN.--New heads of the congressional committees which have jurisdiction over fishery legislation promise "every consideration" will be given bills introduced for the benefit of the fishing industry.

The new chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is Sen. Warren G. Magnuson of Washington. Magnuson is well-acquainted with West Coast fishery problems, especially those of the Northwest.

The new boss of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is Rep. Herbert C. Bonner of North Carolina, is familiar with Atlantic Coast fishing. Bonner says he will call in government agencies handling fishing problems to advise the committee on new legislation that may be required.

West Coast members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee include: Democrat George P. Miller of California; and Republicans John J. Allen, Jr., of California, and Thor C. Tollefson of Washington. Among the Democrats on the Committee in the last session who chose other committee assignments this time are Rep. John F. Shelley of California who went to the Appropriations Committee, and Don Magnuson of Washington, also to Appropriations.

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STATE OF THE UNION.--The extent of comment by President Eisenhower on fisheries in his State of the Union message was this:

"In the interest of their proper conservation, development and use, continued vigilance will be maintained over our fisheries . . ."

--o--

FWS CONTRACT TO NFI.--The National Fisheries Institute has been awarded a contract by the Fish and Wildlife Service to develop quality, condition, and grade standards for domestic fishery products. The contract provides $30,000 for the study which is to be completed by this time next year.

Under the contract, the Institute will conduct a research project to determine current marketing practices of packers and distributors of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish products. The Institute then will designate the products and areas requiring immediate attention . . . establish liaison between the fishing industry and the Fish and Wildlife Service . . . and form advisory groups composed of industry representatives.

The aim, says the F&WS is to provide "Uniformly higher quality products and more orderly marketing." After a "satisfactory" set of voluntary standards are produced, officials say, a system of inspections and certifications would be made available to interested members of the fishing industry and its "affiliated interests."

This is another move under the $3 million program set up under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of last year. Purpose of the Act is "to promote the free flow of domestically produced fishery products in commerce."

--o--

200-MILE LIMIT.--Peru, Chile and Ecuador are about to ratify an agreement claiming national territorial water rights 200 miles to sea. A special meeting of delegates from the three South American countries has written up the agreement which must now be approved by the legislatures of the countries involved.

The agreement is made up of 6 "conventions." One of these bans fishing within the 200-mile zone, unless special permission is obtained. Others set fines for violators, set up means for policing the waters and provide that foreign fishermen can be kept out of the territorial waters for not less than 6 months nor more than 3 years.

--o--

TUNA DEMAND.--Government forecasters believe that tuna prices may continue at the lower levels during the first 3 months of 1955. The reason for not expecting a marked upward swing is the liberal supply of canned tuna available which came as a result of a record domestic pack in 1954 and record imports.

Markets for edible fishery products generally are expected to be good . . .steady to higher by the end of March. Some relatively new products are creating larger demand for groundfish, small size shrimp, and for oysters. Fish stick production was expected to reach 50 million pounds for all of 1954, with the upward trend slowing down this year. Fish stick production made a sensational jump last year, from a mere 7½ million pounds produced the year before.

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GERMAN FISH CONTAINER.--Reports coming from Germany tell of development of a new plastic container for fishery products for which some interesting claims are made. This is called the Kiel Table Container and is made from Polyvinylchlorid (PVC).

Here are some of the claims: PVC container can be opened readily and easily with the attached scratcher which may also be used as a fork to eat the contents of the container. The light weight of the plastic container reduces freight charges. The lower price of the plastic container should result in a larger turn-over. The customer can see the goods.

Industry's Stand on Tariffs

(Continued from page 17)

While the whole matter of extension of the Trade Agreements Act is disturbing, we find that section which deals with Japan particularly distasteful.

The language in this paragraph goes far beyond a simple extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act requested in the President's message to Congress on January 10th. It would seem that instead of the primary purpose of the Act, i. e., the encouragement of reciprocal world trade with all its virtues, we are now substituting especial consideration to Japan, dictated by the expediency of her economic plight, in the form of tariff reductions, instead of direct aid or other forms of subsidy. Apparently in the minds of those who wish it, the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 can be stretched to cover a multitude of situations not contemplated by the architects of the program—adherence to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for instance, and now this.

We are quite aware of the position of the Administration in aiding the evpansion of trade with Japan in order to retain the country within the orbit of free nations and we endorse that position wholeheartedly. However, if this is in the national interest—for the good of all our people—we wonder why a handful of American industries should be required to foot the bill.

Now as to the second of our reasons for opposing H.R. 1:

We are advised by counsel that this legislation and all previous reciprocal trade agreements legislation is probably unconstitutional.

The Trade Agreement Act of 1934 is unconstitutional—hence all trade agreements negotiated under it are unconstitutional—the Tariff Act of 1930 is the law of the land and its rates should apply.

Regardless of what the Administration has elected to call them, every agreement negotiated under this Act is in fact a treaty between the United States and a foreign nation.

Our Constitution requires that treaties with foreign nations be negotiated by the President and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

The President * * * shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; * * * (Article II, Section 2.)

To date, all so-called trade agreements have been negotiated by our State Department behind closed doors and as far as we know the contents have never been submitted to the Senate or to the Congress, nor have they ever been disclosed to the public until after the agreement was consummated.

Each and every one of these actual treaties has reduced tariff rates on articles and commodities when imported into the United States. Under our Constitution the right to impose import and export restrictions is expressly reserved to the Congress as is the right to regulate interstate and foreign commerce:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; * * * * *

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes. (Article I, Section 8.)

Our Constitution also expressly says that all legislation which provides revenue must originate in the House of Representatives:

All Bills of raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other bills. (Article I, Section 7.)

Up until 1934, the raising and lowering of tariffs, since the very first Congress, has been recognized as revenue legislation. Yet the House of Representatives has not seen nor had an opportunity to pass upon a single one of the revenue lowering agreements which have been negotiated and put in force. Call them what anyone will, agreements, treaties, or negotiations, the incontrovertible fact remains that they are revenus measures, U. S. revenue measures.

Now as to a constructive suggestion on how to remove the basic reason for our dissatisfaction and discontent.

We recommend a return to the constitutional method of adjusting tariffs by negotiating treaties with the advice and consent of the Congress. We see no reason why the Congress should now be considered unqualified to protect the international trade interests of the United States. It may be desirable to provide more adequate machinery to study the effect of tariff adjustments on the United States economy by strengthening the Tariff Commission, but we feel certain that such action can very easily be accomplished by the Congress. If it is considered that this would place too great an obstacle to successful prosecution of our foreign relations program, we strongly recommend that these treaties arrived at under the Trade Agreements Act be submitted to the Congress or at least to the Senate for ratification before they become operative. In such a way the various domestic industries which have a history of hardship under the trade agreements program would have an opportunity to place their problems before the Congress whose members come from the country as a whole and who are responsible and responsive to the people. ★

Australian Legislation

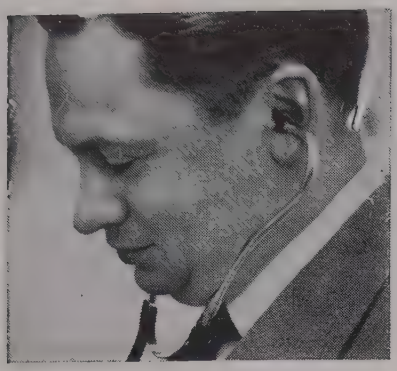
The Fisheries Act, passed by the Australian Federal Parliament in 1952, came into operation January 1, 1955. It is the first legislation to control fishing in Australian waters beyond the three-mile territorial limit, other than pearl fishing and whaling, which are regulated by other legislation.

Federal Director of Fisheries F. F. Anderson said that Australia needed control to implement a fish conservation scheme, as professionals were "over fishing" certain grounds. Authorities are considering setting new minimum mesh sizes for nets; increasing minimum sizes for marketable fish; and closing fishing grounds at spawning and mating time.

Australian Sardines?

A report from Australia suggests that a sardine and anchovy industry may be set up at Port Lincoln, South Australia.

Three fishermen there have undertaken to try out a new 400 yd. net being imported from Italy by the South Australian Fisheries and Game Department. The fishermen will be assisted by an Italian who has netted sardines in the Mediterranean, and another New Australian who has had experience in curing and preserving the fish. It is said that pilchards, known commercially as sardines, and anchovy shoal in South Australian waters from November to May.



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Many cancers can be cured, but only if properly treated *before* they have begun to spread or "colonize" in other parts of the body.

For *any* information about cancer just call the American Cancer Society or write to "Cancer" in care of your local Post Office.

American Cancer Society

Design of Modern Tuna Clippers for

Keeping Live Bait

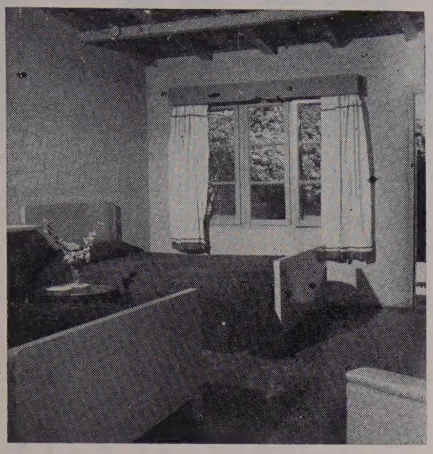
The method of keeping live bait aboard the tuna clipper has imposed many special requirements in design. Since bait is a prime requisite to catching tuna, and its relative scarcity from time to time quite an item, it is most important to keep bait healthy and alive on board. Fishermen have learned well the art of caring for bait, feeding and pampering it and frequently lying at anchor for a day or two after completing a haul to permit bait to become accustomed to its new surroundings.

The chummer, responsible for bait, is the man who tosses it out to sea either extravagantly or sparingly as conditions appear to warrant. He is considered next in importance to the skipper and chief engineer on a tuna clipper, and has brought back many bits of knowledge to aid the boat designer. Specifications now call for all bait wells and boxes to be painted with a white interior, and to be equipped with a water-tight glass lens in the tops and sides through which electric lamps shine to light up the inside to keep the bait from becoming frightened.

A large bait pump is installed with a capacity sufficient to pump sea water through all bait wells and boxes to accomplish a complete change of water every 12 minutes. Failure of the bait pumps for a period as long as 15 minutes would result in the loss of all bait, so an identical pump is installed as a stand-by.

Two large propeller-type bait pumps, 10 inch size with 10 hp motors for the smaller clippers, and up to 14 inches size with 50 hp motors for the larger clippers, are installed aft of the main engine in the engine room and directly over their own sea chest valves. These pumps discharge into a common header, which passes through the length of the shaft alley and feeds through individual valves into the bottom of each bait well and deck box. The water flow through each tank is dispersed through a screen at the inlet, and rises up through the tank passing through an outlet screen and overboard through an outlet pipe.

Water level in the tanks is kept well up in the hatch opening, which is built about two feet high above the tank. This is accomplished by regulating the overflow. The hatches are from four to five feet square to provide easy access to the bait and small enough to minimize the effect of the water free surface in the tank on the vessels stability.



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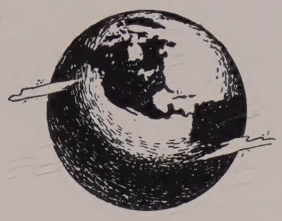

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